VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEMAND II—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER—(*contd.*)

Motion No. 58—(*contd.*)

PRESIDENT: The House will now resume discussion on the original Demand. Mr. Velu Achari, do you want to say anything?

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Mr. Velu Achari has finished his speech yesterday.

PRESIDENT: He has not finished. I thought he was in the middle of a sentence. Did you finish your speech, Mr. Velu Achari?

MR. N. VELU ACHARI (*Nominated*): No, Sir.

മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രവചനം എന്താണെന്ന പ്രസ്താവിച്ചപ്പോഴാണ് ഇന്നലെ അസംബ്ളിപിരിഞ്ഞതു.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. After the experience of yesterday I find that if with the desire to accommodate honourable members I give some more time, one or two minutes more to a few honourable members, it means that other honourable members' rights are curtailed and I have received some complaints. Therefore I shall strictly enforce the five minutes rule and trust that honourable members will not think that I am adopting too much of a schoolmaster's attitude when I strike the bell as soon as the five minutes are over. Mr. Velu Achari will now proceed.

MR. N. VELU ACHARI: അതായതു് നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ കൂടിലുകൾ പാടില്ലെന്നും കുടിൽവ്യവസായമാണ് നമ്മുടെ പുരോഗമനത്തിനു അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും അതിലേക്കു സഹായമായി നമുക്ക് ഇവിടെ വെള്ളക്കൽക്കരി ഉണ്ടെന്നും ആണല്ലൊ. അതിൽനിന്നും നാം മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് എന്തെന്നാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഭാഗ്യവശാൽ ക്രമാതീതമായി ജനസംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിക്കുകയാണെന്നും നേരെമറിച്ചു് കൃഷിചെയ്തു ഉപജീവിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്ഥലം വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നതെന്നും ആണല്ലൊ. ഫർഠാൽ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യ ഫർ ലക്ഷത്തിൽ ചിലപാനമുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അതു ഫർസ്ക്വ ആയപ്പോൾ അൻപതൊന്നു ലക്ഷമായി വർദ്ധിച്ചു. ഈ ഇരുപതു വർഷത്തിനകത്തു ജനസംഖ്യ എത്രമാത്രം വർദ്ധിച്ചു എന്നു നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. കാലംചെല്ലുംതോറും ജനസംഖ്യ ഇനിയും വർദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നതിനെ തീർച്ചയായും വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ സന്തുഷ്ടിയോടുകൂടി ഇവിടെ ജീവിച്ചു രാജ്യത്തെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു വിചാരിച്ചാണ് മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു കുടിൽ വ്യവസായത്തെ പറ്റി പലപ്പോഴും കല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അളവില്ലാത്ത അസംസ്കൃ

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തസാധനങ്ങൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തു സുലഭമായി ലഭിക്കുന്നതിന് സൗകര്യമുള്ള തുകൊണ്ട് വിപുലമായ തരത്തിലുള്ള പല വ്യവസായങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ നടത്താൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: Is the honourable member talking about the motion before the House?

PRESIDENT: More or less, less perhaps rather than more.

MR N. VELU ACHARI: അതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് നമുക്കു ഉദ്യോഗമേം വേണ്ടതു തന്നെയാണെങ്കിലും നാം കൂടുതലായി ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു് വ്യവസായവിഷയത്തിൽ ആണെന്നാണ്.

MR. H. B. MUHAMED ROWTHER (*Ambalapuzha* cum *Shertala*): അതുകൊണ്ട് ഉദ്യോഗം വേണ്ടെന്നാണോ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നതു്?

MR. N. VELU ACHARI: നാം കൂടുതലായി ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതു് വ്യവസായത്തിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുവേണ്ടിയാണെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഉദ്യോഗം കണക്കനുസരിച്ചു കിട്ടേണ്ട എന്നല്ല. വിശാലവീക്ഷണമുള്ള നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായ ഉദ്യോഗവിതരണം നടത്തുന്നതിന് ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ കൂടുതലായി അതിനെപ്പറ്റി വ്യാഖ്യാനിക്കേണ്ടയാവശ്യം ഉണ്ടെന്നതോന്നുന്നില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ ഉപേക്ഷപത്തെ ഞാൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു.

(President's bell)

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will kindly resume his seat.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: Sir, it is with considerable reluctance that I venture to speak a few words on a subject which borders on communalism and which I have personally regarded as taboo. But there has been some misconstruction placed.....

PRESIDENT: The honourable member will kindly raise his voice. Surely he has experience enough to do that.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: There has been some misconstruction placed on the efforts of Mr. Adichan as if he were pleading for communal parity or communal preference to his community. He asks something that transcends all communal considerations. He prays that backward communities may be given specially favourable treatment. Under some misapprehension further communal considerations and arguments based on communal rotation have been put forward. As the topic of communalism has given rise to unseemly wrangling and unedifying squabbles, I have been authorised by the Nationalist Party to make a statement to the House.

The Nationalist party is not for communal preferences of any kind in the public service. We regard communalism as a malignant growth, a cancer that eats into the body politic which has to be eradicated by drastic action before it infects the rest of the State. We

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[Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar.]

are for special treatment being accorded to backward classes. We have decided not to speak as far as possible on communal and allied subjects. We do not want to hit or hit back or be sullied in any way by approach to that subject. We shall content ourselves therefore in respect thereof as far as possible by recording silent vote.

I have an earnest request to make to the honourable leader of the Samyukta Party and that is that he will also do his best to enable debate to be carried on on a higher level.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: May I know from the member when he referred to the Nationalist party he was voicing on behalf of all the members? I heard at least one member of that party speaking in support of the motion.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: I referred to all the members in the party rolls including the members who spoke yesterday.

MR P. VIVEKANANDAM (*Nominated*): Sir, as a member of the backward community I also rise to support the motion brought forward by Mr. Adichan. Before entering the subject proper I would like to draw the attention of the House to unhappy circumstances which led to the inception of the Public Service Commission in the State. From times immemorial, the appointments in the Government service were entirely a monopoly of the caste-hindus while the depressed class people now known as backward communities were treated indifferently and at times sold like cattle and chattels. But as days advanced and by the untiring efforts of the Christian Missionaries the depressed class people at least came to be recognised as human beings which resulted in the depletion of the Hindu Community, the orthodox Hindu section gradually realised their mistakes and in order to check the conversion great organisations such as the Arya Samaj, the Brahma Samaj, the Prarthana Samaj and the irresistible Harijan Savak Sangh inaugurated by the half-naked Fakir Mahatma Gandhi came into being.

In 1909 His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda was constrained to proclaim " A Government within easy reach of the latest thought with unlimited moral and material resources such as there is in India should not remain content with simply asserting the equality of all men under the common law and maintaining order but must sympathetically see from time to time that the different sections of the subjects are provided with ample means of progress and that they are allowed to and do use all possible facilities afforded to them for bettering themselves."

The Sovereigns of Travancore also rose to the occasion and issued Proclamations intended to elevate these people morally and socially. Obnoxious taxes were abolished, sale and purchase of depressed classes were also abolished, permission was granted to wear gold ear-rings, upper garments etc., and facilities were extended by throwing open certain public roads and bazaars for their use. Thus slavery was abolished to a certain extent. Schools were opened and free primary

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education was imparted to the backward classes with the result, a few percentage of the people became literates. They sought appointment in the Government services but adequate encouragement was not given. I shall refer to an incident that took place some two years back. An applicant from the depressed classes approached the head of a department who openly declared that if he did not get proper hands from the caste Hindus he would resort to the depressed class candidates. This is the encouragement we get from the head of the departments. It is deplorable. Now the Government, realising the clamour of the inadequately represented communities in the Public Services of the State and with a view to afford equal opportunities to all the sections of the subject thought it advisable to introduce the Public Service Commission.

But this brought more evils than good especially to the members of the backward communities. Out of a population of 55 lakhs of people that inhabit Travancore, 10 lakhs belong to the backward classes. According to that proportion they ought to be given, for every 45 appointments at least 10 in the Higher section. As a measure of concession, they must be given out of 40 appointments at least 20 in the intermediate section also; as a measure of further concession, 30 appointments should be provided out of 45 in the Lower Division. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the House to the procedure adopted in British India. To obviate the difficulty I would urge upon the Government to adopt the following method for equitable absorption of the members of the backward communities in the services of the State. Incidentally I would like to point out the recruitment made by the Madras Public Service Commission. The Government have reserved 1 out of every 12 appointments made to a provincial or subordinate service for members of the scheduled casts. If there is no qualified and suitable candidate available when the turn of the scheduled classes come for appointment the turn goes to a member of the next community in the list. But members of the Scheduled classes have the preferential right to appointment in the next and every subsequent turn until such is appointed. The minimum qualification in respect of this community for appointments should also be lowered appreciably, while the age limit should be raised.

I once again repeat that out of a population of 55 lakhs, members of the backward communities come to 10 lakhs. As a measure of concession, as well as encouragement to depressed classes, it is not enough to throw open the temples. More than this we deserve. There is no meaning in giving fee concessions for the education of backward communities if we are not adequately encouraged in the matter of Government services. It is highly advisable that preferential treatment should be given to the unrepresented communities. Under your able administration, Sir, we hope to achieve encouraging results.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI: May I know from the member whether he has any specific suggestion as to how the recruitment rules should be modified ?

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MR. P. VIVEKANANDAM: Out of every 45 appointments I say at least 10 must be conferred to the backward communities. That must be exclusively intended for them. In the intermediate division also, as a measure of concession, 20 out of 45 must be reserved for them. In the lower division also, 30 out of 45 must be ear-marked for the backward classes. These are my practical suggestions in the matter

MR. THRIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN: സർ, പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാരുടെ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിലുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് വിമർശനം നടത്തുന്നതിന് നിർദ്ദിഷ്ടമായ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ഞാനും പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായത്തിലെ ഒരംഗം തന്നെയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു അനുഭവത്തിൽ നിന്നു തന്നെ ഈ സംഗതിയെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്നവർ, ധനവിഷയത്തിൽ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്നവർ, പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്നവർ, ഇങ്ങനെ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായങ്ങളെ പല വിധത്തിൽ വിഭാഗിക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ധനവിഷയത്തിലോ, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ വിഷയത്തിലോ, ജനസംഖ്യയിലോ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്ന ഒരു സമുദായമല്ല സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്കർ എങ്കിലും പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ പിന്നോക്കം നിൽക്കുന്നവരുടെയും വളരെ പിന്നോക്കമാണ് അവർ. ഈ രാജ്യത്ത് ൨൫൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുള്ളതിൽ ൫൬൨ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളാണ് സിറിയൻകാത്തലിക്കർക്കുള്ളതു്. ജനസംഖ്യയനുസരിച്ചോ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമനുസരിച്ചോ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ൨൫൦൦ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളിലധികം അവർക്കു ലഭിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്സ് സമുദായത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉള്ളവർ കുറവാണെന്നുള്ള സമാധാനം പറയുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ൨൫൦൦ ലധികം ഗ്രാഡ്വെറ്റുകളും ൨൫൦-ൽ അധികം ലാ ഗ്രാഡ്വെറ്റ്സും ഉണ്ടു്. എങ്കിലും നമ്മുടെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുള്ളതിൽ ഒരൊറ്റ സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്കനെ പോലുമില്ല. ഹജൂരിൽ ൨൦൦ രൂപക്കുമേൽ ശമ്പളമുള്ള അനവധി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളുള്ളതിൽ ഒരുദ്യോഗംപോലും ഇവക്കില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തിലെ അനീതികളെ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായി സ്ഥാപിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിൽ നമ്മുടെ ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും ഉള്ളതിലും ഒരു സിറിയൻകാത്തലിക്കനില്ലാ. പോലീസിലെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാർ, അസിസ്റ്റൻറു സൂപ്രണ്ടന്മാർ, ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ടു രജിസ്ട്രാർമാർ, അസ്സൽ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടറന്മാർ, സ്റ്റേഷനറി മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാർ, മുന്നാംക്ലാസ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടന്മാർ, കാളേജുകളിലെപ്രൊഫസറന്മാർ, അസിസ്റ്റൻറുപ്രൊഫസർമാർ, ഹൈസ്കൂൾ ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർമാർ എന്നുവേണ്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസവകുപ്പിൻെറ കേന്ദ്രമായ

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ഡയറക്ടരുടെ ആഫീസിലെ അനവധി ക്ലാർക്കന്മാർ എന്നിവരുടെഇടയിൽ ഒന്നുപോലും സിറിയൻ കാത്തലിക്കനില്ലാ എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനത്തിലെ ഭയങ്കരമായ അനീതി വ്യക്തമാകുന്നതാണല്ലോ.

സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ പരിഗണിച്ചു ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതു് തത്വചിന്താമാണെന്നു ചിലർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ഭരണവിഷയകമായി സ്വീകരിക്കേണ്ട മൗലികതത്വം(Fundamental principle) എന്തായിരിക്കണം. നീതിക്കും ന്യായത്തിനും അനുസരിച്ചു ജനക്ഷേമം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്ക എന്നതായിരിക്കണം. അവശതയനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെ അവഗണിച്ചു് അവരെ മാറ്റി നിറുത്തി സകല അധികാരങ്ങളും ചില സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ കൈവശം തന്നെ വച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന നയം മാറ്റണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടു് കാലം വളരെയായി. രാഷ്ട്രീയകാര്യങ്ങളിൽ സങ്കൽപ്പലോകത്തെവിട്ടു് യഥാർത്ഥലോകത്തെ വീക്ഷിച്ചു പ്രവർത്തിക്കണം. ഇൻഡ്യയിലെ പേർ കേട്ട രാജ്യതന്ത്രജ്ഞനായ സർ.വിൽസൺ സങ്കൽപ്പലോകത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചല്ല പ്രായോഗികലോകത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചാണു് ഖ്യാതി നേടിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ വിശാലമായ മനോഗതി തിരുമനസ്സിലെ പ്രജകളുടെ ക്ഷേമത്തെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ വ്യാപരിച്ച അസമത്വസങ്കടത്തിനു പരിഹാരമുണ്ടാക്കണം. സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അപകടമാണെന്നു പറയുന്നതു മഹാഭൂരിപക്ഷം ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളും കരസ്ഥമാക്കി വച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സമുദായങ്ങളിലെ അംഗങ്ങളും അവരുടെ പാർശ്വവർത്തികളുമാണു്. വളരെക്കാലമായി ഈവിധ തത്വോപദേശങ്ങൾ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടു ഗവണ്മെൻറു സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യതത്വം അംഗീകരിക്കയും നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തുന്നതിനു കമ്മീഷണരെ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടു വളരെ നാളായി എന്നിട്ടും നിയമനങ്ങളിൽ സവർണ്ണരെ മാത്രമേ കാണുന്നുള്ളൂ. ശരിയായ വിധം പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു അസമത്വം പരിഹരിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഞങ്ങൾ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങുമ്പോൾ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം അപകടകരമാണെന്ന ആ പഴയ വാദം ചിലർ ശക്തിയായി വീണ്ടും കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നു. പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ നിന്നും സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ സ്വീകരിക്കാമോ എന്നും, അതു ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായിട്ടു വേണമോ എന്നും ചോദിച്ചിരുന്നതിനു പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നു കിട്ടിയ ഉത്തരങ്ങളിൽ മഹാഭൂരിപക്ഷവും സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വേണമെന്നും ജനസംഖ്യാനുപാതികമായിരിക്കണമെന്നുമായിരുന്നു. ഇതാണു് ജനാഭിപ്രായം. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ശ്രേയസ്സു്, പ്രശസ്തി, ഇവയെയെല്ലാം പരിഗണിച്ചു അസമത്വപരിഹാരത്തി

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[Mr. Thariathu Kunjithomman.]

ന്ന വേണ്ടതെല്ലാം ഉടനേ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരെക്കൊണ്ടു കായ്യമായി ഒന്നും ചെയ്വാൻ സാധിക്കുകയില്ല. അതു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ തെറ്റാണെന്നു പറയുന്നില്ല. കണ്ണിലുള്ള കരടെടുത്തു കളയാൻ വന്നവന്റെ കണ്ണിൽ തടികിടക്കുന്നതുപോലെയുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥിതിയാണ് ഉദ്യോഗനിയമനവിഷയത്തിൽ ഉള്ള അനീതി പരിഹരിക്കാനായി ഒരുദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിച്ചപ്പോഴുണ്ടായത്. അതായതു ധാരാളം ഉദ്യോഗമുള്ള വർഗ്ഗക്കാരെത്തന്നെയാണ് അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ ആഫീസിലെ പ്രധാനസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു. ഇങ്ങിനേയുള്ള ആഫീസിൽനിന്നു എങ്ങനെയാണ് അസമതപരിഹാരമുണ്ടാവുക. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഹജൂർ സെക്രട്ടറിയേറിനെത്തന്നെ ഒന്നു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തണം. മറ്റുദ്യോഗങ്ങളിൽ ഇരുന്ന കാലത്തു സകലസമുദായങ്ങളോടും ഉദ്യോഗ നിയമനവിഷയത്തിലും മറ്റും സമഭാവന പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരെന്നു തെളിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ വേണം ഹജൂരിൽ വയ്ക്കാൻ. രഥ നാഴിയിൽ അരങ്ങാം എന്നവണ്ണം സകല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളും ഹജൂരിൽ സംഘടിച്ചാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഹജൂരാണല്ലോ ഭരണകൂടത്തിന്റെ കേന്ദ്രം. അവിടെ പ്രധാന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നെല്ലാം ആളും വേണം. അതുപോലെ തന്നെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാരായി സമഭാവനയുള്ളവരെത്തന്നെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു വയ്ക്കണം. അസമതപസമുദായങ്ങളിലുള്ളവർ ധാരാളം എല്ലാ ആഫീസുകളിലും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടെ ആഫീസിൽനിന്നു പലരെയും മാറ്റി അസമതപസമുദായാംഗങ്ങളെ പകരം വയ്ക്കണം: മത്സരപരീക്ഷ മൈസൂരിലോ കൊച്ചിയിലോ ഇല്ല. പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മറിയുടെ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു മത്സരപരീക്ഷ വേണ്ടെന്നാണ് ജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു കിട്ടിയ ഉത്തരങ്ങളിലധികം. ആക്ടിംഗ്കാക്ക് എല്ലാം കൊടുത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞതിനു ശേഷമേ മറ്റുള്ളവക്കു കൊടുക്കു എന്നു വച്ചാൽ ഒരു ഫ @ വർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞാലും അവശതയനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരുടെ അവകാശം ലഭിക്കുന്ന കായ്യം സംശയതരത്തിലാണ്. അതിനാൽ മറ്റു പല രാജ്യങ്ങളിലും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളപോലെ ആക്ടിംഗ്കാരെ അവർ ഏതു സമുദായത്തിലും പെട്ടതാണോ ആ സമുദായങ്ങളുടെ റൊട്ടേഷൻ വരുമ്പോൾ മാത്രമേ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിയമിക്കാവൂ എന്നു വ്യവസ്ഥയുണ്ടാക്കണം. ഇന്നത്തെ പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മിഷണർക്കു ഒരു അഡൈവസറി ബോർഡ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണം. പ്രധാന സമുദായങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നെല്ലാം എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഒൻപതു

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പേരടങ്കുന്ന ഒരു അഡൈ്വസറി ബോർഡ് മൈസൂരിലുണ്ട്. കൊച്ചിയിൽ പല സമുദായാംഗങ്ങളുംപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സ്റ്റാഫ് സിലക്ഷൻ ബോർഡുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ പരിതസ്ഥിതികളും അറിഞ്ഞു കൂടാത്ത ഏകനെത്തന്നെ നിയമനം നടത്തുവാൻ വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. സഹായിക്കുവാൻ ആഫീസിൽ മാനേജരായും ഹെഡ് ക്ലാക്കായും സവർണ്ണരെയും, ഞാനും ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരുന്ന പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മറിയുടെ ശുപാർശക്കു വിരുദ്ധമാണ് ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഞങ്ങളും ഒരു അഡൈ്വസറി ബോർഡു വേണമെന്നു ബലമായി പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും കാലതാമസമെന്യേ ഒരു അഡൈ്വസറി ബോർഡുകൂടി വയ്ക്കണം. നിയമനം നടത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള രൂൾസിൽ മേൽപ്രസ്ഥാവിച്ച ഭേദഗതികളും ഉടനേ വരുത്തണം. മൈസൂരിലെപ്പോലെ ഇവിടെയും ഗസറ്റിലും ഭരണറിപ്പോർട്ടിലും ഓരോ വർഷത്തിലും നടത്തിട്ടുള്ള നിയമനങ്ങളുടെ സമുദായം തിരിച്ചുള്ള പട്ടിക പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തണം. ജനങ്ങൾക്കുതന്നെ അറിയുവാൻ ഉല്കണ്ഠയുണ്ട്. പബ്ളിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണർ അസമതാസമുദായങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും റെക്കമെൻറു ചെയ്യുന്നവനെ നിയമിക്കാൻ അനുവദിക്കാതെ സവർണരെ നിയമിക്കുവാൻ നിർബന്ധിക്കരുതു്. എല്ലാസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും ശരിയായ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ലഭിക്കാതെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഇടയിൽ സന്തുഷ്ടിയും സമാധാനവും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതല്ലെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു പ്രത്യേകം ഓർക്കണം.

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARATHI (*Meenachil* cum *Teduzha*): I beg to support the motion on principle. I hate communal mentality but I welcome the distribution of appointments on communal lines. That is the only remedy at present available. There is something fundamentally wrong in the policy adopted by the Government in the matter of communal representation.

The agriculturists in the country comparatively get a lesser income when compared to the pay received by the officers in the State. It is the agriculturists who contribute mainly to the exchequer. A major portion of the income comes from unrepresented communities. Therefore they want a fair distribution in the matter of appointments consistent with the contribution effected by them. What justification there is for withholding their right in the matter of getting jobs? I believe the unrepresented community has every right to claim preference in the public service.

There is another aspect. We represent the people to a very large extent. We are not able discharge our work in as representative a manner as possible. We are not able to control the executive as the executive of the country is not responsible to the Legislature. Government have accepted the principle of communal representation to the

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[Mr. P. V. Mathi Chemparathi.]

Legislature. This principle must also be accepted in the matter of appointments. As long as it is not so, the representative basis is not considered proper.

PRESIDENT: The observations of the member on the principles of responsible Government have nothing to do with the question of adequate representation of backward communities in the public service. Therefore I rule them out of order.

MR. P. V MATHAI CHEMPARATHI: Remedial measures must be adopted in order to benefit unrepresented communities. Because no special treatment is accorded to them in the matter of representation there is insistent cry from them. Some may object this on the principle that we are adopting evil for evil. But that is not the case here, we adopt the method of injection. We inject evil to eject evil, if at all it is an evil.

SRY. T. NARAYANI AMMA (*Nominated*): Sir, I beg to add a word in support of the motion. My object is to draw the attention of Government in rgard to the claims of qualified women in general in the matter of representation in the publice service. Travancore, Sir, has well deserved—

PRESIDENT: Is it the opinion of the honourable member that all women belong to the backward community?

SRY. T. NARAYANI AMMA: Only in the matter of qualified women I propose to speak a word.

PRESIDENT: Am I to take it then that all the qualified women belong to the backward community?

SRY. T. NARAYANI AMMA: I mean all qualified women of all communities and not of any particular community.

Travancore has earned a well deserved reputation in the matter of women's education. And consistently with that reputation it is highly necessary that greater encouragement should be meted out to them in the Public Service. We women are grateful for what has been done so far. We recognise that women have been appointed in all departments in the State. But what we say is that there is scope for larger representation for women. Without such representation there is every likelihood that women will be discouraged from taking to higher education. Even as it is the fear of unemployment dissuades many a bright girl from taking to higher education. This position can be improved by recruiting a larger number of women to the various departments of the State. Such a policy will give a powerful impetus to women's education. With these words I support the motion.

MR. T. T. KESAVAN SASTRI (*Nominated*): ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ തത്വത്തോട് അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. പബ്ലിക്ക സർവ്വീസിൽ അവശജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകപ്രാതിനിധ്യം നൽകണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ്

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ഉപക്ഷോപകന്റെ ആഗ്രഹം. ഇതേ താല്പര്യം മുൻനിറുത്തി ചില സംഗതികൾ ഈ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്.

അവശജനങ്ങൾ എന്നുപറഞ്ഞാൽ അവശതയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ എന്നർത്ഥമാകുന്നു. പൊതുവേയുള്ള അവശതകൾ എന്നപോലെ പബ്ളിക്കു സർവീസിലും ഇവക്ക് തീരെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇല്ല. പുലയർ, പറയർ മുതലായവക്ക് വിദ്യാലയപ്രവേശനംതന്നെ ലഭിച്ചിട്ടു വർഷങ്ങൾ വളരെ ആയിട്ടില്ല. നിർദ്ധനരും ദരിദ്രരുമായ ഇജ്ജനങ്ങൾ എത്രയോ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ സഹിച്ചിട്ടാണ് ഓരോ പരീക്ഷകളിൽ വിജയികളാകുന്നത്. പഠിച്ചാൽ മറവുള്ളവക്കുള്ളതുപോലെ എന്തെങ്കിലും സർക്കാർ ജോലികൾക്കുടി കിട്ടാതിരുന്നാൽ അതെന്തു കഷ്ടമാണ്. പബ്ളിക്കു സർവീസു കമ്മീഷണരുടെ നിയമനങ്ങളെ സൂക്ഷിച്ചതിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിനു ഇവരുടെ അവശതകളെക്കുറിച്ചു യാതൊരറിവും ഇല്ലെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. അവശസമുദായക്കാർ മലയാളം ഏഴും ഒൻപതും, ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂൾ ഫൈനലും പരീക്ഷകൾ പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ളവർ ധാരാളം ഉദ്യോഗാർത്ഥികളുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും എത്രയാണ്ടു ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോപേർക്കു മാത്രമെ ലോവർഡിവിഷനിൽപോലും ജോലികൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളൂ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്നിൽക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാരോടു് അവശജനങ്ങളും മത്സരപ്പരീക്ഷയിൽ ചേരണമെന്നുള്ള രീതിമാനം ഗവണ്മെൻറു ദയവായി പിൻവലിക്കേണ്ടതാകുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പബ്ളിക്കു സർവീസു ചട്ടപ്രകാരം മേലും ഉദ്യോഗവിജ്ഞാനസമ്പ്രദായം കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്നതായാൽ ഈ അവശജനങ്ങൾക്കു് അവരുടെ യോഗ്യതയനുസരിച്ചുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങളെങ്കിലും കിട്ടുന്നതല്ല. പ്രത്യേകമായ സൌജന്യവും വ്യവസ്ഥയും കുറെ നാളത്തേക്കെങ്കിലും അവശജനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഗവണ്മെൻറു അംഗീകരിക്കണമെന്നാണു ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നതു. ഇവർക്കു കിട്ടാവുന്നതു് മിക്കവാറും ലോവർ ഡിവിഷനുകളിലെ പൂൺജോലികളാണ്. ഇതെങ്കിലും കിട്ടാതിരുന്നാൽ ഇവർക്കുണ്ടാകാവുന്ന സങ്കടം എത്രമാത്രമായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഊഹിച്ചാൽ അറിയാവുന്നതാണല്ലൊ.

സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ പരിഗണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള സഹായങ്ങളാൽമാത്രമാണ് അവശജനങ്ങൾക്കു പബ്ളിക്കുസർവീസിൽ പൂൺജോലിയെങ്കിലും ലഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്. പബ്ളിക്കു സർവീസിൽ സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ മുൻനിറുത്തി ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ നൽകണമെന്നും അതു വേണ്ടാ എന്നും രണ്ടുതരത്തിൽ ഈ സഭയിൽതന്നെ

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[Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri.]

പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾ കേട്ടുകഴിഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യമില്ലാത്ത അവശ സമുദായക്കാർക്ക് സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവ്യവസ്ഥയിലെങ്കിലും അവർഹരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ നൽകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ വേണ്ടതുചെയ്യണമെന്നാണെന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഭിന്നതകൾക്കും അസ്വസ്ഥതകൾക്കും ഇടയാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ്സു പ്രതിനിധ്യത്തിനു ആവശ്യമായ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നതിനുപുറമെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ അവശജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തേതിൽ കൂടുതൽ സൗജന്യങ്ങൾ നൽകി സഹായിക്കണമെന്നു ഗവൺമെൻറിനെ ഉദ്ബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ബലമായി പിൻതാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. V. K. VELAYUDHAN: Sir, it is with great pleasure that I support the motion moved by Mr. Adichan. I am not at all surprised at the remarks made by Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar. It has always been the case that members belonging to communities enjoying over-representation in the Public Service have been looking with scorn on the demand for representation in the Public Service. Sir, I beg to bring one point to the attention of the Dewan-President. In Travancore the administrative offices are places of power. In a country like this, where public service plays a very important part in the public life of the State, if the public offices are filled with one community, power is likely to be turned to tyranny. That is exactly what is happening in Travancore. That accounts for the persistent cry from unrepresented communities for adequate representation in Service. As regards efficiency, what I feel is that if all communities are given proper representation in the Service, that will conduce to the efficiency of the Service. Sir, you may well imagine members of different communities sitting in the same department and vying with each other and acting in check upon each other in their attempt to work unitedly for the better administration of the department.

I shall now pass on to another question *viz.*, how the public service has been functioning in the State. To me it appears that every department and the Secretariat have been finding out ways and means of defeating the purpose for which the Publice Service Commissioner has been appointed. In the Secretariat, since the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner, not a single appointment has been made on his recommendation. He was appointed on the 25th June 1935. More than two years have now elapsed. Am I to take it that no appointment was made in the Secretariat? Certainly, several appointments have been made. I am bringing this fact to your notice, Sir, so that you may take very prompt measures in order to implement the intentions underlying the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner. It is a very sad state of affairs if all the officers—I do not see any exception—are biased by communal prejudice.

PRESIDENT: That is a very sweeping remark.

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MR. V. K. VELAYUDHAN: I am sorry, but that has been my experience. I have noticed that mentality even in the case of officers who have to administer justice. It is with great pain that I am forced to make this remark. Sir, it will be seen that the claims of acting hands have been a stumbling-block in the way of representation of backward communities. In the G. O. dated the 25th June 1935, it was provided that acting hands who have put in 3 or more years' service alone will be exempted from its operation. subsequently Government by passing several circulars have altered this position.

PRESIDENT: Is that so, Mr. Chief Secretary?

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: No, Sir.

MR. V. K. VELAYUDHAN: The position to day is that—that is what I see after going through the Proceedings published on 1-8-1112—a fresh hand who entered the service on the 30th Chingom this year and continued in service without break can have a claim for a permanent job. The former G. O. stated that acting hands possessing more than 3 years' service alone will have a claim for permanent job and be outside the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commissioner. But now that position has been altered. This has been studiously brought into effect by the communal prejudice of officers of the State. It may well be argued that members on this side make so much noise on this aspect of the question. The wearer alone knows where the shoe pinches. We have been returned by an electorate fully alive to the injustice they have been put to by the over-representation of certain communities in the State.

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I thought I might leave it to my friend the Public Service Commissioner to answer the points raised in the course of the discussion. But since pointed references have been made to one or two matters relating to the Secretariat, I may speak a few words now to clear the misunderstanding under which some of my honourable friends on the other side are labouring. The general aspects of the questions of recruitment to public service will be dealt with by the Public Service Commissioner.

The honourable member who just sat down said that in the Secretariat a number of appointments have been made without consulting the Public Service Commissioner. Sir, I am afraid, the honourable member made this remark on imperfect or incorrect information supplied probably by disgruntled clerks or disappointed appointment hunters. Sir, so far as the Secretariat is concerned all that the Government have done is to earmark a few men who have had experience in Secretariat work for appointment in short vacancies of 15 days or a month's durations. They have only been appointed to act in short vacancies and not permanently. I can assure the honourable members that not a single appointment has been made permanently in the Secretariat without consulting the Public Service Commissioner since his appointment. There are still men who have been acting for 5 and 6 years and who have not yet been confirmed. Therefore there is absolutely no chance of confirming in the near future men appointed in

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[Rao Bahadur Rajyasevanirata Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai].

recent years. All that the Government have ordered is that in short vacancies acting hands who have put in a service of more than one year may be appointed. Honourable members have admitted that the Secretariat is the most important office where the business transacted is superior to that in other offices, and it is really necessary in the interests of efficiency to utilise the services of men experienced in Secretariat work in filling up temporary vacancies in the Secretariat.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: What will the Government do when these hands are exhausted?

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: I shall come to that point presently, Sir.

The Government have ordered that those who have put in an acting service of more than a year at the end of 1111 may be appointed in short vacancies. They have done this not only in the case of the Secretariat but also in the case of the Account Office. In such matters both the Secretariat and the Account Office go together. Experienced men are required in both the offices.

In the Secretariat there are 13 such persons who have acted in short vacancies for more than a year. Of these, 3 are Brahmins, 2 Nairs, 1 Kammala, 3 other Hindus, and 4 other Christians. It will be seen that of these 13 five alone unfortunately belong to the communities to which the Dewan and the Chief Secretary happen to belong.

MR. E. JOHN PHILIPOSE: Why unfortunately?

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Because they belong to communities overrepresented in the services. Eight out of the thirteen belong to other communities.

MR. V. K. VELAYUDHAN: May I know whether there is an Ezhava?

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Yes.

MR. THARIATHU KUNJITHOMMAN: ഓഫീസ്കത്തോലിക്കർ ഉണ്ടോ?

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Yes.

Besides these thirteen, Government have also included in the list some who have not put in one years' acting service. There are five such persons and of these, one is an Ezhava, one Syrian Catholic, one Latin Catholic, one Vellala and one Cheramar. These people have been included in the list of those who may be appointed in short vacancies partly because of their experience in Secretariat work and partly also because of the communities to which they belong. Thus it will be seen that out of 18 persons earmarked for filling short vacancies in the Secretariat as many as thirteen belong to communities other than the Brahmin and the Nayar.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: For what duration have they been appointed?

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: They are appointed in vacancies of more than 15 days' duration.

That is the position so far as the Secretariat is concerned. As an honourable member has spoken on this matter and as another motion

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on the same subject has been tabled. I thought it advisable to place the facts before the House to avoid any further display of feelings as far as the Secretariat is concerned.

Sir, I wish also to say that Government have not issued any order that all acting hands of less than three years acting service should be confirmed.

The provision contained in the Public Service Recruitment Rules still holds good and it has not been revised or violated. I know some newspapers published the incorrect news that Government had issued such an order and it was contradicted then and there. I am surprised that honourable members still think that Government have issued that order. It has not been done, Sir.

MR. KOCHUKORATHARAKAN: ഏഴു പേർ ആക്ടിംഗ്കാർ ഉള്ളതിൽ ഏഴ-പേരെ മാത്രമേ സമുദായം തിരിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടുള്ളൂ. ബാക്കി രണ്ടുപേരുടെ കഥയെന്താണ്?

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI മൂന്നു ബ്രാഹ്മണർ, രണ്ടു നായന്മാർ.....

PRESIDENT: Even the Chief Secretary has no right to speak in Malayalam.

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: 3 Brahmins, 2 Nairs, 1 Kammala, 3 other Hindus and 4 Christians.

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN: സാമുദായികപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദത്തെ ഇവിടെ വിമർശനംചെയ്തവർ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു വീക്ഷണകോണങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടിയാണു എതിർവിമർശനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഒന്നാമതു് ഇതു് ദേശീയതാല്പര്യത്തിനു എതിരാണെന്നും, പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായക്കാർ പ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം നടത്തുന്നതു് കഷ്ടവും കുറച്ചിലുമാണെന്നും മൂന്നാമതു് ഇതു് കാര്യക്ഷമതക്കു ഹാനികരമാണെന്നുമാണു് സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യത്തെ എതിർക്കുന്നവർ പറഞ്ഞതിൽനിന്നും എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതു്. രണ്ടുകൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു ബി. എ. പാസ്സായ ഒരുത്തനെ എഴുപത്തഞ്ചുരൂപയ്ക്കും നൂറുരൂപയ്ക്കും മദ്ധ്യേയുള്ള സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിപ്പിക്കുകയും അതേ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ രണ്ടാംക്ലാസ്സിൽ ഒന്നാമതായി അയാളോടൊരുമിച്ചു പാസ്സായ ഒരാൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആക്ടിംഗ് പെറിയാഫീസർ ആയിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ കാര്യക്ഷമത എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് കേവലം പൊള്ളയാണെന്നു് ആർക്കാണറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്തതു്? പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരും ഒരു ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേലദ്ധ്യക്ഷനുംകൂടി കാര്യക്ഷമത നോക്കിയും അവകാശം നോക്കിയും റെക്കമെൻറു ചെയ്തു് രണ്ടാളിൻെറ മുകളിൽക്കൂടി നാലു മാറാളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി എനിക്കറിയാമെന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് കാര്യക്ഷമതയുടെ ഇവിടത്തെ പ്രായോഗികത എത്രമാത്രം ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു തെളിയുന്നുണ്ടു. ദേശീയ

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[Mr. K. R. Narayanan.]

വാദം വളരെ ഉച്ചത്തിൽ മുഴക്കുന്ന ഇൻഡ്യൻ നാഷനൽ കാൺഗ്രസ് പോലും അവശസമുദായക്കാരുടെ സാമൂഹ്യപരമായ അഭ്യുന്നതിക്കു വേണ്ടി സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യവാദം സാമാന്യമായി അംഗീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നസ്ഥിതിക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ പ്രാതിനിധ്യക്കുറ്റത്തലുള്ളവർ മുഴക്കുന്ന ദേശീയവാദം ഒരുവക കുറുക്കൻറ ഹിംസാപ്രസംഗംപോലെ പൊള്ളയാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ യാതൊരു വിഷമവുമില്ല. സാമുദായികവാദം ദേശീയതാല്പര്യത്തിനെതിരാണെന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ മറ്റൊരു വാദമുഖം. വളരെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥാനത്തു നിന്നാണിങ്ങനെ പറയുന്നതു് അല്പംമുൻപു ഞാൻ കേട്ടതു്. വളരെ സുഖമായിരുന്നു പത്തായത്തിൽ നിറയെ നെല്ലും ഇട്ടുകൊണ്ടു് ഊണു കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന ജ്യേഷ്ഠസഹോദരനോടു്, രാവും പകലും അലഞ്ഞുനടന്നിട്ടും അഷ്ടിക്കു വകകിട്ടാതെ വിശന്നു വിഷമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന അനുജൻ കഞ്ഞി ചോദിക്കുന്നതു് തെറ്റാണെന്നു് ആരും പറയുമെന്നു് എനിക്കു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇന്നു് പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവ്വീസ്സിൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സമുദായക്കാർ ഇതിനെ എതിർക്കുന്നതു് എനിക്കു കുറച്ചൊക്കെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻകഴിയും അവരും മനുഷ്യരാണല്ലൊ. എന്നാൽ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായക്കാർ ആത്മഹത്യചെയ്യുന്നതുപോലെ അവരോടൊപ്പം സമുദായപ്രാതിനിധ്യം ദേശീയതാല്പര്യത്തിനു ഹാനികരമാണെന്നു പറയുന്നതും മറ്റുള്ളവർ അവരെക്കൊണ്ടു് അങ്ങിനെ പറയിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും യഥാർത്ഥമായ ദേശീയബോധംകൊണ്ടുതന്നെയാണോ എന്നു ഞാൻ ബലമായി സംശയിക്കുന്നു. സൂക്ഷ്മമായി പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഈ സാമുദായികവാദികൾതന്നെയാണു് യഥാർത്ഥ ദേശീയവാദികൾ എന്നാണു് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. സാമുദായികവാദം അവശതയിലും അസമത്വത്തിലും നിന്നുണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. അവയുടെ പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതോടുകൂടി ഈ വാദം വളരെ വളരെ ദേശീയവാദത്തിലെത്തുന്നതാകുന്നു. സൂക്ഷിച്ചുനോക്കിയാൽ ദേശീയത്വത്തിലേക്കു കേറിപ്പോകാനുള്ള കോവണിപ്പടികളാണു് സാമുദായികവാദമെന്നു കാണാം. അതിനാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ സാമുദായികവാദമാണു് യഥാർത്ഥമായ നാഷനലിസം. ഇപ്പോൾ നാഷനലിസം നാഷനലിസം എന്നു പറയുന്നതു് ശാസ്ത്രീയദേശീയത്വമല്ല. യഥാർത്ഥമായ ദേശീയത്വം സാമുദായികവാദമാണു്. ഈ സയൻറിഫിക്ക് നാഷനലിസം വഴി തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇന്നു കാണുന്ന ഭീമമായ അസമത്വങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലായ്മചെയ്വാനും ഭീമമായ അനീതികൾ നശിപ്പിക്കുവാനും കഴിയുന്നു

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ല്ലെങ്കിൽ എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാരും പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതും തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറു അഭിലഷിക്കുന്നതും സർവ്വോപരി നമ്മുടെ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു് അഭിവാഞ്ഛിക്കുന്നതുമായ സാമുദായികൈക്യത്തിയുടെ ചെറുകിരണങ്ങൾപോലും കാണ്മാനുള്ള ഭാഗ്യധേയം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിനുണ്ടാവുകയില്ല. സൂര്യന്റെ അരുണരശ്മികൾ താമരപ്പൂവിലും ചെടിയിലും ഒന്നുപോലെ പതിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സിലെ അനുഗ്രഹരശ്മി എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കും ഒരുപോലെ ലഭിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആഗ്രഹമാണു് ഈ സാമുദായികവാദത്തിന്റെ പ്രധാനമർമ്മം. ഇതു പരസ്പരം മനസ്സിലാക്കി പരസ്പരം വിട്ടുവീഴ്ചകൾ ചെയ്യാനുള്ള രാഷ്ട്രീയ സൗജന്യബുദ്ധി എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. കാമ്പസ്സും സ്റ്റെയിലുംവച്ചു മിസ്സിമീറ്റർ കണക്കിനു ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ഒരു വിനാഴികകൊണ്ടു പങ്കിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചില്ലെന്നുവരാം. സാമാന്യമായ പങ്കെങ്കിലും എല്ലാവർക്കും ലഭിക്കണമല്ലൊ. ഈ വീക്ഷണകോണങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടി ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ സന്തോഷപൂർവ്വം അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: Sir, I rise to support the motion. It is admitted that the non-representation of a large section of the people of this country is due to historical facts. But it remains really a fact that a large section of the people of the country are not adequately represented in the public service of the State. When they ask for representation in the public services they ask not any mere loaves and fishes of the public service but they ask for their rights in the political life of the country to see that they also have an actual hand in the Government of the country, which is the right of every citizen of the country. That adds to the dignity of the individual and to the dignity of the community. No individual, merely because he belongs to a particular community, should be barred from public service to which he has a birthright. With particular reference to the Ezhava community, I may submit that it is numerically the strongest community in the State. In the State Manual it is said :—

> "They are a thriving community. They are a very industrious and intelligent people."

The percentage of literates among them is 42·7 which is greater than the State average. The importance of coir yarn industry to this country can be gauged from the fact that out of 351,026 individual workers (of the community) 30 per cent are employed in this industry alone and that of a total export trade of Rs. 11·25 crores in 1930, the value of the product of the coir yarn industry exported from the country amounted to more than Rs. 2 crores. Travancore owes this industry to the Ezhavas.

In the words of Dewan Mr. M. E. Watts : —

> "The Ezhavas are entitled to special consideration and gratitude of all Travancore, on this account, for a good portion of the indirect revenue through excise and customs the chequer is indebted to the Ezhavas."

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[Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan.]

I have brought to the notice of the House the poor representation of the Ezhava community to the various departments; particularly the Medical Department, the Police Department, Secretariat and Education Department, in my budget speech. I am now speaking with particular reference to one department. I may be permitted to say that in the Revenue Department out of 48 appointments of Rs. 250 and above including Peishkars, Assistant Peishkars, Divisional Treasury Officers and Tahsildars only 3 Tahsildars' posts have been assigned to the Ezhavas. Out of 405 Proverthicars only 3 are Ezhavas of which 2 are permanent; out of the Accountants only about 10 or 11 are Ezhavas and out of 1500 peons not more than 20 are Ezhavas. Among Supervisors which number 28, only 1 is an Ezhava. The list goes on this way and so it can be seen how poorly the Ezhava community is represented in this Department. This is merely to show the poor representation of the community in the various departments of the State to which I have made particular emphasis in my budget speech. Now I may make a reference to some of the remarks of some of my honourable friends when this question was taken up for consideration yesterday.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member has one minute more.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: One honourable member said that this is a matter of importance and so we need not waste time over it. Another member went to the extent of saying that we should go to Ireland and recruit persons for public service here.

PRESIDENT: Irishmen were suggested in the case of Proverthicars and not for any other purpose.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: I would suggest that if a large proportion of the people of this country are not going to be represented in the public service and only a section of the people of the country are going to be represented, it is better that we get down foreigners to rule us until we learn to love each other.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: I have great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House. But I support it on this principle that the backward communities include those communities which are backward as regards public service because it is a question regarding Public Service.

PRESIDENT: I do not think that construction is possible. "Backward" should be construed in the way in which the mover of the motion has expressed it.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: Even considering Public Service from the point of education, the Latin Catholics are backward. It has been conceded by the Government that communal representation is necessary in the conditions prevailing in this country. So there is no use going back upon it. The only question is of implementing that promise and expediting the scheme. I think a good deal of discussion has

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ranged round the principle of communal representation. I am sure that communal representation which has been more or less agreed to by Government as early as 1915 is not going to be abolished. My only complaint is that Government have been very slow in fulfilling the promise held out to the members of these communities. In 1925 the then Chief Secretary in answer to a discussion in the Legislative Council replied that "other things being equal preference will be given to communities unrepresented or poorly represented in Public Service." But our experience has been very disappointing. When vacancies arise we find that the Government's eye will look always to one point like the mariners' compass. I am sorry to say that I am constrained by experience that the point has always been to Capital "N," the North. We are now considering rules framed by the Public Service Commissioner and the working of those rules. I am unable to suggest, on the spur of the movement, modifications in those rules. Government have promised that after 3 years they will reconsider the position. We have now experimented it for 2 years. What I would suggest is that a committee consisting of the representatives of the 15 recognised communities for public service be appointed along with some officers with the Public Service Commissioner as the Chairman to enquire into furthering the progress of the equality of representation in the public service, speeding up the levelling process so that by the end of the 3 years the report of the Committee may be available to the Government to be acted upon.

I wish also to make one suggestion in answer to some points raised yesterday with regard to Proverthicars and Accountants. I was not able to answer it yesterday because I had no chance to do so. I would suggest that it would have been better if the Accountants are kept in the lower grade in which they naturally ought to be included. If at least that process were adopted the unrepresented communities would have gained something by this time. Now, the state of affairs in that department is rather disappointing and I would suggest, as a remedy that 50 per cent of the Proverthicars be directly recruited and that 50 per cent be promoted from the Accountants.

When discussing the question of public service I wish to make one or two suggestions more. If you want to give opportunities to the unrepresented communities there must be vacancies. If the system of extending the service beyond the prescribed age is continued, you will find it difficult to give room for others. The Financial Secretary in answer to the budget criticism said that the rule in England is otherwise. But we are in India. Conditions here are very different from those in England. The climate is quite different. In England there is no communal difference. We are here in India born in communities living in communities and I may say dying also in communities. We think and act in caste and creed. Let us look into this question as practical men. I am quite aware of the ideal suggestion made by the leader of the other party. But that is only an ideal, Sir. That is not practical.

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[Mr. E. P. Varghese.]

If Government makes a rule let that rule be strictly followed. What I find in many cases is that rules are once made and then altered. Whatever the Government do must be done with an earnestness and not halfheartedly. When a rule is made exceptions must be very very few. But what we find is that every rule is observed more in the breach. Then there is another point which I should like to bring to the notice of Government. When any community complains that in the Secretariat or other departments there is not a single hand representing them, then Government take one from another department and give him a place in the Secretariat or the department without that community. Similarly when in the Anchal Department an appointment is to be given for a member of a certain community Government make a transfer from the Secretariat or from any other department. Well Sir, that system does not at all serve the purpose of communal representation. That is not a system which is meant to satisfy the need of a particular community for better representation. It does not add to the number of that community in the Public Service. So my submission is that that system has to be given up.

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI: Sir, I should correct a mistake in the statement of the member. Government have issued a circular recently prohibiting the transfer of an officer from one department to another.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: All right; I hope that the system will be followed. Sometimes when we want an appointment in the Secretariat a man belonging to our communtity from the Anchal office is transferred to the Secretariat.

PRESIDENT: That can't be done now. For special orders have been passed on the matter.

MR. E. P. VARGHESE: On the whole what I want to bring to the attention of Government is that the policy which has been laid down that communities poorly represented in the public service will be given preference should be given effect to. What we find in actual practice is that the policy is not implemented. It is dragging on a slow course. I submit to Government that what is needed in all these things, is a change of heart. If the Government want they can do much in a very short time and I hope they will do it.

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN: May I know the date.....

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI: Is it permissible for any member to put a question to another who is not in possession of the House?

PRESIDENT: No, it is not. Mr. Kunjukrishnan has spoken already.

MR. C. JEBAMONY NADAR: Sir, on hearing the debate on the floor of the House I think I have to state my position a little more strongly. Because to me it appears that so far as communal representation is concerned it is something like the circulation of blood in the body. If somebody says that there need not be any communal representation then the effect will be as good as the stoppage of the circulation of blood. That is how matters stand at present. For example

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what is the position of the Nadar community which has a population of 4½ lakhs in the matter of representation in the public service. Some honourable members had pointed out yesterday that communal representation should have no place here. Then what will be the state of the community to which I belong? Certain members said "let us not fight over this." Sir, what I submit is that there should be at the first instance a change of heart in order to contribute to equality among the various communities in the State. The strongest man should not say let me alone stand up and let all the rest sink down. So I would support this motion strongly and request that Government must continue effectively their present declared policy of communal representation in the public service till all the communities are fairly and legitimately represented. With these words I support the motion.

MR. T. M. VARGHESE (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, I rise to support this motion. In supporting this motion I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to openly tell the Government that there is a considerable amount of justifiable apprehension in the minds of some communities that in spite of the new rules framed by the Government for the purpose of recruiting men to the public service the grievances that were sought to be redressed by those rules will remain unredressed for a long time to come. On account of very many persistent representations on the floor of this House and outside Government thought it necessary and desirable to substantially alter and modify the policy underlying the principle of recruitment to Public Service. In doing so the Government were, as we understand; aware of the necessity of making an equitable provision for the then acting employees. The honourable member Mr. V. K. Velayudhan drew the attention of the Government and of the House to what he considered to be certain irregularities which according to the member were calculated to whittle down the rules passed by the Government for recruitment to public service. The honourable member, the Chief Secretary to Government, in correcting the member gave us some useful information on the subject. But what I would submit for the consideration of this House and the Government is this. While feeling the need for making an equitable provision in favour of the acting employees the Government at the same time thought it necessary to see that any provision made in that behalf does not whittle down the new rules made with the deliberate object of safeguarding the interests of the unrepresented and inadequately represented and backward communities. Therefore reconciling the two standpoints and as they appropriately expressed it in their G. O. dated the 25th June 1935, 'as a compromise between the two positions" it was definitely laid down that only acting employees whose acting service amounted to not less than three years or who were on *sub-pro-tem* tenure or who were specifically appointed to vacancies that were permanent or were likely to become permanent or who had held temporary posts for not less than 3 years were to be exempted from the rules relating to communal rotation. The exemptions thus provided are themselves calculated to delay the operation of the new rules for an

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[Mr. T. M. Varghese.]

unduly long period. That being so if the Government were directly or indirectly encroaching upon the limited concessions granted to some communities by means of fresh circulars issued or new appointments made the position becomes intolerable. The principle that underlies the new Recruitment Rules is the recognition of the fact that there have been inequalities in the matter of appointments and that till now there have not been equal opportunities offered for the various communities. That principle underlying recruitment having been accepted by Government no attempt should in fairness be made by Government directly or indirectly to override the effect of the rules passed.

Sir, I am not now in possession of all the facts necessary to lay bare the attitude of the Government in the matter of the new appointments made by them and would not therefore attempt to go into details at random. But I ask are the Government in a position to make a solemn declaration that between the period of the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner and this day they have not, directly or indirectly, in the matter of recruitment to places in the Secretariat and other departments, done anything which may give rise to any legitimate complaint from backward and unrepresented communities? I would also very earnestly suggest that the Dewan President do personally look into the matter of such appointments and remedy the defects and redress the grievances which, I beliye, will come to his notice on his reviewing the method of appointments made since the date of the G. O. referred to by me. Over represented communities and their representatives cannot with grace attack the principle of communal representation as if the principle is absolutely indefensible. We have to face facts. Do you want communal harmony in the country? Do you desire for the creation of an atmosphere of good will and concord among the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja so that they may jointly work for the prosperity and advancement of the country and its people? If you do, the legitimate aspirations and claims of all classes and communities have to be justly satisfied.

DR. G. D. NOKES (*Public Service Commissioner*): Sir, at the outset, I must apologise to some honorable members of this House, if I am unable to reply in detail to the various suggestions and observations made by them, because of the limited time at my disposal.

PRESIDENT: I shall give the honourable member 5 minutes more than the time allowed to him in view of the extensive character of the debate.

DR. G. D. NOKES: In that case I hope to deal a little more at length with the topic under discussion. First of all I shall confine, so far as possible, my speech to the broad principles of recuritment with particular reference to the Rules, upon which many misunderstandings and many misapprehensions have arisen.

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The Government's attitude, as can be seen from their public acts which are known to every member of this House, is one of sympathy to the backward communities. The last speaker requested a declaration from Government, which I may not be authorised to give forthwith. Government reserve under the Rules power to make exemptions and exceptions.

PRESIDENT : The honourable member will kindly raise his voice.

DR. G. D. NOKES : The Chief Secretary has shown to the House some exceptions to the Rules, and there may be a few others. But when I tell the house that, during the last 9 or 10 months (the period in which the Rules have been worked) I have advised about 2,000 recruitments, they will see there was not much room for "interference" by Government. So the suspicion that Government are not giving effect to the Public Service Recruitment Rules, or are not in sympathy with the aspirations of the backward communities, is erroneous. Therefore, on that point, I think any suspicions should be dropped, unless and until definite evidence to support them is produced.

And I may once again say that Government have been sympathetic throughout in the matter of equitable distribution of appointments. It is within the recollection of every member of this House that the State Army was reorganised, with the deliberate view that backward communities might find a place in it. Formerly, it was confined to the members of a single community. Government have under consideration the incorporation in the Rules of the Devaswom Department, which has previously been excluded. Recently, orders have been passed to absorb the Maramat Department in the Public Works Department which is within the Rules. These facts give indication of the favourable attitude of Government so far as the backward communities are concerned.

To look after the welfare of the backward classes, a Protector has been appointed, who (among his other activities) sends me applications for appointments from the members of these classes. The Protector's office helps them to fill in the details in the application forms to be sent to me, in cases where the applicants are not sufficiently erudite to fill up the forms themselves.

Now, I ask the House to return its attention to the particular Rules which relate to this matter, because I feel that they have not already taken advantage of the opportunity to do so. I regret to state that no reference was made in debate to the privileges that are already existing for the members of the backward communities. I shall first refer to that provision which defines backward communities. A backward community is one which has less than 25 per cent of literate members. The list of such communities, published in the Gazette and the Service Recruitment Manual, shows that it comprises every recognised community, with the exception of the Caste Hindus and the Syrian Christians, and one other sub-community. A reference to pages 124 and 125 of the Travancore Service recruitment Manual will show the list of backward communities.

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[Mr. G. D. Nokes.]

What are their privileges according to the Rules? In the Intermediate Division, with regard to maximum age, they are given 3 years more than other communities. Any member of the communities which are educationally backward may be recruited at an age which is three years later than that of a member from the other communities. Further, in the Intermediate Division there is provision for special marks for backwardness in the selective tests, (which do not involve a special examination of the candidates in all cases). What is normally done in these tests, is that the examination certificates of the candidates are scrutinised and their value assessed. Then the provision for giving special marks to members of the backward communities is enforced. If only one mark were given for backwardness, of any two candidates possessing equal qualifications, the one from a backward community would be higher in the order of merit. These privileges are in addition to the provision that 40 per cent of the Intermediate Division recruitments are reserved for backward communities, whose more meritorious members may also be included in the 60 per cent. as has frequently been the case in recent selective tests.

Let me now turn to the Lower Division, with reference to which alone the rotation of communities operates. The composition of the rotation demands a word or two. Government have never declared their adherence to a policy of granting a specific number of appointments to communities according to their populations of cutting the Public Service into slices like a cake and giving slices to the various communities according to their size. But Government have recognised communities for purposes of recruitment on a numerical basis, that is to say, communities which have a population of a lakh or more are recognised separately for recruitment to the Public Service. Sir, the composition of the rotation does not follow the absolute rule that a community of a certain population shall have so many of their members recruited to the Public Service; but the populations of communities have been considered in fixing the rotation. The principle of rotation now followed will, as I shall show, give great advantages to the backward communities.

First of all, where the policy is followed of allotting a certain number of places for a certain population, it is followed as between the members of the several backward communities, with the result that the very backward communities, who are also normally the backward classes, have an advantage over the others; because, if you take a lakh as the population of any very backward community, there will be in that lakh smaller number of qualified persons than in a lakh of a less backward community.

Secondly, the communities are so arranged in the rotation list that the backward communities come first. 'Other Hindu and Miscellaneous' is the first in the list, and the Brahmin community is the 55th and last. Therefore, if there are only 54 vacancies in any type of appointment, it is obvious what the result will be. The first three vacancies go to

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backward communities; the other communities come only afterwards; and this arrangement is repeated with necessary variations throughout the list. That is how the rotation works.

Thirdly, it may interest those members who advocate distribution of appointments according to the size of the populations of communities, to notice that, although the Nayar and the Ezhava communities are almost identical in population, in the rotation, while the Ezhavas get 9 places, the Nayars get only 5; because it was realised that there was a preponderance of the latter community in the Service.

I should have expected the hon'ble Members who were speaking on this matter to have made at least a casual reference to the advantages which Government have already offered them. Unfortunately, these advantages seem to have escaped general notice. I would request those members to reconsider their point of view, to realise what Government have already done, and to realise further that, since the new scheme of recruitment has only been in operation for a comparatively short period of 9 or 10 months, it is not possible yet for it to have its full effect. Even assuming that there is none of the horrid deviations from the Rules, of which members sitting immediately opposite me seem to have had suspicions, (and I can tell them that these suspicions, as I have already indicated, are unfounded), the Rules must take time to make their effect in the ratio of communities felt.

I want to refer to another matter which seems to be subject to misapprehension, that is, that certain higher appointments are not being referred to me. Among the 2,000 recruitments on which I have advised, there have been appointments ranging from Rs. 8 to Rs. 100 per mensem. The object of appointing a Public Service Commissioner was that he should advise the appointing authorities. If the hon'ble members will kindly refer to the Manual which I have already mentioned, they will find there the powers of the appointing authorities tabulated. It will be seen, from this table of the powers of appointment, that, with the exception of the heads of a few departments, usually the authorities have no power of making appointments above Rs. 50. If I am asked to advise an appointing authority, I can advise him only in regard to cases falling within his powers. Further, it is obvious that most recruitments are made in the lower grades. In the Intermediate Division, recruitment is mostly made in the lowest grade of clerical appointments, and similarly in the Lower Division recruitment is chiefly made to the lowest menial grades. That does not mean that Government, as the appointing authority for the higher appointments, do not follow the Rules. Government do not frequently ask my advice in cases of recruitment to higher appointments, as there are not many vacancies in these appointments which are open to recruitment, but they do ask my advice in some cases of recruitment to higher appointments; and where I have had the opportunity and pleasure of advising Government, I am happy to say (and I have no doubt you will also be happy to hear) that Government have consistently followed my advice.

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[Mr. G. D. Nokes.]

I know of no case on which I have had the pleasure of advising Government on any higher appointment where my recommendation has not been accepted.

PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the demand has expired.

MR. P. C. ADICHAN (*Nominated*) : ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി യുടെയും പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷണരുടേയും അഭിപ്രായം അവശ സമയോചിതമായ പബ്ലിക്ക് സർവീസിൽ മുൻഗണന നല്കി പ്രത്യേക മായ സഹായങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുമെന്നാണെന്നു അറിയുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ എന്റെ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ പിൻവലിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. P. K. KUNJU: I oppose the withdrawal.

The question whether Mr. Adichan be granted leave for withdrawing his motion was put to the vote of the House and carried.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Todupuzha*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken, and the House divided as follows:

AYES—41.

1. Mr. P. C. Adichan
2. Sahib Bahadur V. Chandamiah
3. Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan
4. ,, S. Chattanatha Karayalar
5. Srimati K. Devaki Antharjanam
6. Mr. E. E. Pandarathil
7. ,, K. George
8. ,, M. L. Janardana Pillai
9. ,, N. John Joseph
10. ,, K. C. Karunakaran
11. ,, T. C. Kesava Pillai
12. ,, T. T. Kesavan Sastri
13. ,, S. Krishna Aiyar
14. ,, Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
15. Rao Bahadur Rajyasevanirata Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
16. Mr. K. G. Kunjukrishna Pillai
17. ,, K. Madhava Kurup
18. ,, C. O. Madhavan
19. ,, K. L. Moudgill
20. ,, N. Narayana Kurup
21. Mr. S. Narayana Pillai
22. ,, R. Narayanan Namboori
23. Srimati T. Narayani Amma
24. Mr. G. P. Nilakanta Pillai
25. ,, S. Nilakanta Pillai
26. Dr. G. D. Nokes
27. Mr. Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
28. ,, Kayalam Parameswaran Pillai
29. ,, J. E. A. Pereira
30. ,, N. Ramakrishna Pillai
31. ,, Codiveetil C. Ramankunju
32. ,, M. Ramiah Pillai
33. Rao Bahadur A. Rengaswami Aiyar
34. Mr. P. Sivarama Pillai
35. ,, M. Sivathanu Pillai
36. ,, E. Subramonia Aiyar
37. ,, A. Thanu Pillai
38. ,, J. W. Tolson
39. ,, G. B. E. Truscott
40. ,, Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai
41. ,, N. Velu Achary

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NOES—30.

1.	Mr. Kottalil P. Abraham	16.	Sahib Bahadur P. K. Kunju
2.	„ M. L. D'Cruz	17.	Mr. P. Kunjukrishnan
3.	„ K. M. Fapen	18.	Sahib Bahadur M. K. Mackar Pillai
4.	„ D. Francis	19.	Mr. P. V. Mathai Chemparathy
5.	„ Kannara Gopala Panickar	20.	„ M. G. Mathew
6.	„ C. Jebamony Nadar	21.	Sahib Bahadur H. B. Muhamed Rowther
7.	„ A. J. John	22.	Mr. Nanoo
8.	„ N. V. Joseph	23.	„ K. Narayanaperumal Nadar
9.	„ Joseph Vithayathil	24.	„ K. R. Narayanan
10.	„ K. Kesavan	25.	„ E. John Philipose
11.	„ M. Kesava Panickar	26.	„ P. J. Sebastian
12.	„ K. P. Kochukora Tharakan	27.	„ K. T. Thomas
13.	„ Kaviyoor K. K. Kochukunju	28.	„ E. P. Vargese
14.	„ P. K. Kumaran	29.	„ T. M. Varughese
15.	„ Thariathu Kunjithommen	30.	„ V. K. Velayudhan

NEUTRAL—1.

1. Mr. P. Vivekanandan

Leave for withdrawing the motion was granted. The motion was granted.

Demand No. II - Public Service Commissioner—for Rs. 20,401 was put to the vote of the House and carried.

Tha Demand was passed and the grant was made.

The following motions lapsed for want of time.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER (*Establishment*).

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KUCHUKUNJU:

59. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,700 for Manager, clerk etc , by Re. 1.
(To point out the difficulties experienced by the qualified members of the backward communities in regard to recruitment to the intermediate and lower divisions of the public service under the Recruitment Rules and the remedies therefor.)

MR. V. K. VELAYUDHAN :

60 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,700 for Manager clerks, etc., by Re. 1.
(To discuss appointments made in the Secretariat without the recommendation of the Public Service Commissioner.)

PURLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER—*Allowances.*

MR. A. J. JOHN :

61. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 600 for travelling allowance by Re. 1.
(To discuss the policy of recruitment after the appointment of the Commissioner)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER—*Supplies and Services and Contingencies*

MR. KAVIYOOR K. K. KOCHUKUNJU :

62. To reduce the allotment of Rs 3,000 for Examination charges by Re. 1.
(To point out the undesirability of retaining in service of persons who had not three years' service prior to 25th June 1935, or who had no acting or temporary appointment on that date and not appointing persons who had passed the prescribed examination.)

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MR. V. K. VELAYUDHAN :

63. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,000 for Examination charges by Re. 1.
(To discuss the Circulars, Rules and Proceedings of the Public Service Commissioner, which definitely defeat the purpose for which the Public Service Commissioner was appointed.)

Motions for reduction of total grant under Demand II:

MR S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

64. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 40,318 for Public Service Commissioner by Rs. 5
(To criticise the method of recruitments)

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI :

65. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,401 under Demand 11 by Re. 1
(To point out certain defects in the working of the Department.)

MR. K. NARAYANAPERUMAL NADAR :

66. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,401 under Demand 2 by 100.
(To speak of the scribe examination.)

MR E. P. VARGHESE :

67. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,401 under Demand 2 by Re. 1.
(To discuss the inadequacy of the scheme contained in the Public service Recruitment, Rules for the better representation of the Latin Catholic and other poorly represented communities in the Public service.)

MR. K. R. NARAYANAN :

68. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,401 under Demand 2 by Re. 1
(To discuss the scheme of recruitment and the amendments made by the Government in the Rules.)

MR. KAINIKKARA M. PADMANABHA PILLAI :

69. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,401 under Demand 2 by Re. 1.
(To point out that when once the Public Service Commisssoner has called for applications and prepared a list of eligible hands he need not notify for fresh application before all the persons in the list have been absorbed.)

MR. P. V. MATHAI CHEMPARUTHY :

70. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 40,318 for Public Service Commissioner by Re. 1.
(To discuss about the futility of the present system as to communal representation in Government service.)

MR. P. KUNJUKRISHNAN :

71. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,401 under Demand 2 by Re. 1.
(To discuss the futility of the system and the rules as to communal representation.)

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH :

72. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 40,318 for Public Service Commissioner by Re. 1.
(To point out that the system of recruitment to public service is not conducive to the interest of qualified members of backward communities and to suggest remedies therefor.)

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

73. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,401 under Domand II by Re 1.
(To point out that certain rules relating to appointment of acting hands work severe hardship.)

MR. PUTHUPALLI S. KRISHNA PILLAI :

74. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,401 under Demand II by Re. 1.
(To point out certain irregularities in the working of the department due to absence of correct and proper rules.)

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MR. A. THANU PILLAI:

75. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 20,401 under Demand II by Re. 1.
(To discuss the working of the department)

MR. KANNARA GOPALA PANICKAR:

76. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 40,318 for Public Service Commissioner by Re. 1.
(To Discuss the policy in regard to appointments by the Public Service Commissioner.)

The House rose for lunch at 12-50 P. M. and reassembled at 1-50 P. M. with the President in the Chair.

DEMAND III—EDUCATION DEPARTMENT EXCLUDING TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY AND THE ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE—RS. 48,42,681.

DR. K. L. MOUDGILL (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 48,42,681, under Demand III—Education Department excluding Travancore University and the All-India Oriental Conference.

Motion No. 77.

The following motion was not made :—

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

To reduce the allotment of Rs 2,400 for Financial Assistant by Re. 1.

Motion No. 78.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move the following motion :—

To reduce the allotment of Rs. 20,790 for Establishment by Rs. 5.

My object is to discuss the desirability of giving proper encouragement to teachers who have efficiently served in grant-in-aid schools.

Sir, it is desirable to treat the teachers in the departmental schools and the teachers in the grant-in-aid schools alike. Both these sets of teachers have got the same qualification, and discharge the same function. While the teachers in the departmental schools get Rs. 15 per mensem or more, those in the private schools now get only Rs. 8 per mensem. Sir, this neglect shown to these teachers in the private schools tantamounts to the neglect of primary education itself. My submission is that teachers who have efficiently served in the private vernacular schools must as far as possible be encouraged so that they may strenuously work and raise the standard of the tuition. The Education Reforms Committee recommended that a percentage of teachers who have a good record of service in private schools must be recruited to the Government schools. But, as far as I know, that recommendation has not been considered by Government. In the Administration Report for last year, it is stated, that the further development of education in this country will have to depend more largely on private enterprise. That being so, it is very necessary that sufficient encouragement is given to the teachers in the private schools. With these words, I place the motion for the acceptance of the House.

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